## IN THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Claim 1 (currently amended): A method for forming an image, which comprises comprising:

subjecting exposing a photosensitive layer of a photosensitive lithographic printing plate having a photosensitive layer comprising a photopolymerizable composition formed on a support surface to scanning exposure with a laser light having a wavelength in a range of from 650 to 1,300 nm to conduct laser light scanning exposure, said photosensitive layer comprising a photopolymerizable composition formed on a support surface of the photosensitive lithographic printing plate;

developing an image[[,]]; and

then further subjecting the photosensitive lithographic printing plate having [[the]] a developed image to whole image exposure with a light exposure energy of from 1 to 70 times larger than the light exposure energy at the time of the laser light scanning exposure.

Claim 2 (original): The method for forming an image according to Claim 1, wherein the light exposure energy at the time of the whole image exposure is at most 50 times larger than the light exposure energy at the time of the laser light scanning exposure.

Claim 3 (original): The method for forming an image according to Claim 2, wherein the light exposure energy at the time of the whole image exposure is from 1.2 to 30 times larger than the light exposure energy at the time of the laser light scanning exposure.

Claim 4 (original): The method for forming an image according to Claim 3, wherein the light exposure energy at the time of the whole image exposure is from 1.5 to 25 times larger than the light exposure energy at the time of the laser light scanning exposure.

Claim 5 (currently amended): The method for forming an image according to Claim 1, wherein a light intensity on [[the]] an image-forming surface of the photosensitive lithographic printing plate at the time of the whole image exposure is at least 10 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>.

Claim 6 (original): The method for forming an image according to Claim 5, wherein the light intensity on the image-forming surface at the time of the whole image exposure is from 15 to 700 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>.

Claim 7 (currently amended): The method for forming an image according to Claim 1, wherein a temperature of on [[the]] an image-forming surface of the photosensitive lithographic printing plate at the time of the whole image exposure is from 20 to 300°C.

Claim 8 (original): The method for forming an image according to Claim 1, wherein a light source of the whole image exposure is a mercury lamp.

Claim 9 (original): The method for forming an image according to Claim 1, wherein a light exposure energy at the time of the whole image exposure is from 10 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup> to 10 J/cm<sup>2</sup>.

Claim 10 (original): The method for forming an image according to Claim 1, wherein the photopolymerizable composition of the photosensitive layer contains the following components (A) to (D):

- (A) an ethylenic unsaturated compound,
- (B) a sensitizing dye absorbing a light having a wavelength in a range of from 650 to 1,300 nm,
  - (C) a photopolymerization initiator, and
  - (D) a high molecular binder.

Claim 11 (currently amended): The method for forming an image according to Claim 10, wherein the component [[(D)]] (B) is cyanine type dyes.

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Claim 12 (original): The method for forming an image according to Claim 10, wherein the component (C) is triazine compounds or organic borates.

Claim 13 (original): The method for forming an image according to Claim 10, wherein the respective components (A), (B), (C) and (D) of the photopolymerizable composition are in a weight ratio of (A):(B):(C):(D)=100:0.01-20:0.1-80:10-400.

Claim 14 (original): The method for forming an image according to Claim 1, wherein an oxygen-shielding layer is formed on the photosensitive layer.

Claims 15-23 (canceled)